

LOCAL NEWS.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We continue our notices of the celebration of the Fourth of July at the various camps, which were necessarily crowded out on Saturday, owing to the great press of matter on our columns:

The Fourth at Rosch's Spring.

The Fourth was celebrated in good style by the third New Jersey regiment now encamped at Rosch's Spring. Before daylight there was a disposition manifested to make a noisy demonstration, and for a little while there appeared to be a general popping of revolvers with an occasional report of a musket, but this was soon suppressed. At 7 o'clock the regiment was formed in hollow square around a flag-staff that had been erected the day before. A new flag had been purchased by the officers, and at a signal it was unfurled, and its beautiful stripes floated on the air, it was greeted with three hearty cheers. General Runyon then entered the square and proceeded to deliver a short address, in which he spoke of the patriotism of the New Jersey troops, manifested by their leaving their homes, not for the sake of the pay, but at a sacrifice of business and comfort, and to defend the institutions which had been bequeathed to them. He spoke of our labors here; that, although we had not been engaged in conflict with the enemy, it had been no fault of ours; that we had never taken any backward step; that we had always advanced in every movement that had been ordered, and that we had always held the ground which we had occupied; that we were ready to meet the foe and do our duty as our forefathers had done, and that if we fell on the field of battle, it would be in defense of the same rights for which they had contended, and that our memory would be cherished by future generations, as theirs had been, by those who have succeeded them.

In conclusion, speaking of the cause in which we are enlisted and the fortunes of war, he said: "If we live it is well, if we die it may be better, for how can man die better than for the ashes of his sires and the altars of his God?" The general was frequently cheered during the course of his address, which was eloquent and patriotic. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by a choir, the men all joining in the chorus, with fine effect.

Lieut. Col. Moore then made a few remarks, in which he complimented the men upon their good order and neat appearance.

The regiment then formed in column, and was marched to the usual place for forming the line, and dismissed.

Throughout the day, the best of order was observed, the men amusing themselves in a quiet way, with here and there a group musically inclined, singing patriotic songs. The celebration was projected and carried out by Lieut. Col. Moore, who is in command, Col. Napton being engaged on a general court-martial, at Alexandria.

The Fourth at Camp "Jim Davis."

CAMP "JIM DAVIS,"

CHAIN BRIDGE, July 4, 1861.

At an early hour in the morning, the boys busied themselves in making the necessary arrangements for their visitors—not only in the appearance of the camp, but in providing an extra dinner—some to please the appetites of mamas and papas, while others endeavored to please the fastidious palates of "the fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she."

At 12 o'clock, M., a national salute of thirty-four guns was fired from our battery of 64-pounders, under the directions of Lieut. Fisher, company A, Washington Light Infantry. The detail made from the different companies worked the guns with a degree of proficiency very creditable, considering the limited time they have been in charge of the battery; and as each gun belched forth, the crowd of visitors made the winking with lusty cheers for the Union and our flag. The last gun (a 64-pounder) was fired by one of our lady visitors.

Later in the afternoon, the Washington Light Infantry, company A, was drawn up in line, and their commander, Capt. Lem. D. Williams, was presented with a magnificent sword, belt, and sash, on behalf of the members of the company, by Mr. John W. Clamptin, in a neat and eloquent address; and, withal, appropriate to the day we celebrate. The speaker took occasion to refer to the changes that have come over us, and delivered an eloquent eulogy on our national ensign.

Captain Williams replied in a feeling response, and assured his friends that it should never be drawn but in defense of his country; and when once drawn, should not be sheathed till victory perched upon his banner, or the hand that wielded it should be laid in the dust.

During his reply, a scan of lines ran away with a carriage from the different companies, and for a short time the whole camp was a blaze of excitement, badly scaring the ladies and children. After a fatiguing chase, they were captured, but not until they had completely demolished the temporary pavilion erected for dancing; the expressions of regret at this last incident were very loud, particularly upon the part of our many lady friends, who had in anticipation the enjoyment of the mazy dance. The disappointment, however, soon wore off beneath the delightful strains of music furnished by the band of the Michigan third, (which is immediately adjoining our camp), kindly offered by Col. McConnell. The dress parades of the third Michigan and of our own battalion were viewed by many spectators, with great pleasure. At night, bonfires were kindled and drums beat, till "tattoo" reminded us of duty, when to our tents we repaired, well pleased with the festivities of the day. Our camp was visited, during the day, by about three hundred ladies and gentlemen.

ETNA.

At Camp Trenton.

The day was splendidly celebrated by the First New Jersey regiment, at Camp Trenton, near Columbia Springs. A flag was raised on the color line, by Col. A. J. Johnson, at 4 A. M. The chaplain, Rev. A. St. John Chambe, made an address, giving a history of the national banner, &c. Later, fuller services took place. Gen. Runyon, commanding the New Jersey brigade in Virginia, made an enthusiastically patriotic address. The Declaration of Independence was read, an oration delivered by Major Barlow, and speeches by Col. Johnson, Surgeon Craven, and other officers—all of the most patriotic character. The chaplain acted as master of ceremonies throughout. The men of the regiment enjoyed the day exceedingly. In the evening they had fireworks, bonfires, and all sorts of sports consistent with military discipline and good conduct.

The First New Jersey Brigade.

The second regiment of the first New Jersey brigade, which arrived here the Saturday previous to the 4th, had a grand time at their encampment, in the vicinity of the Asylum. After the performance of "Hail Columbia" by the band, and a prayer by the chaplain, the Declaration of Independence was read by Surgeon Grant, and an eloquent and impressive oration delivered by Captain Byerson, of Company B, the exercises closing with the performance by the band of the "Star Spangled Banner." A number of men from the other regiments participated, and the exercises were very interesting.

At Camp Anderson.

The New York Twelfth had a splendid time at Camp Anderson, which was our marked by the failure of the fireworks, which had been ordered from New York, to arrive in season. They had a splendid illumination of their quarters at night, however, which was visited by an immense number of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom enjoyed the novel sight greatly.

Little Rhody's Celebration.

At nine o'clock, A. M., there was a grand review of the Rhode Island brigade by Gov. Sprague, which did credit both to the troops and their officers.

After the review, a stand was erected for speakers, near the Colonel's tent, at Camp Clarke. The two regiments then marched to the stand, and formed around it, when Major Ballou, of the second regiment, called the meeting to order, and, after a few remarks, introduced the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of the first regiment, who read the Declaration of Independence. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Jameson, of the second regiment. The oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. Quinn, of the first regiment, and elicited the warmest demonstrations of applause. Capt. Dyer, of company A, second regiment, read the poem, which abounded in happy thoughts and patriotic sentiments.

The regimental bands enlivened the exercises with several patriotic airs, and, after a national salute, by the battery, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting dismissed. At dinner, set out by Gov. Sprague, roast pig, pies, and other delicacies, tickled the palates of the Rhode Island boys.

Towards the close of the afternoon, the irrepressible Prof. Sweet, who is a member of company H, second regiment, gave an interesting and daring tight-rope exhibition. Although without tights, and cumbered with his uniform, the gallant Professor performed his part well, walking the rope with perfect ease and confidence, besides executing feats of dexterity which would do credit to Blondin himself. A collection was taken up in the crowd, to pay the expenses of the exhibition, which amounted to over thirty-seven dollars.

The exhibition of the Professor closed the exercises of the day, and every one returned to his quarters, fully satisfied with the day's entertainment.

Celebration at Camp Princeton, Arlington Heights.

The day was celebrated in a most spirited manner at the quarters of the fourth New Jersey regiment. The morning was ushered in by a national salute by the New Jersey field battery. A beautiful pavilion was erected at the head of Runyon avenue, around which the regiment was formed in solid column. Upon the left and front was drawn up in line the second regiment, who were invited guests. Upon the right were seated all the officers of the fourth regiment, as were also those of the second regiment.

The following order of exercises was then gone through with in a spirited manner:

1. Music by the band of the third regiment New Jersey volunteers, who kindly tendered their services for the occasion.
2. Prayer by Rev. Martin E. Harmstead, chaplain of the regiment.
3. Music by the band.
4. Patriotic song by the glee club of the regiment—"Stand by the Flag."
5. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Major John L. Linton, quartermaster.
6. Patriotic song by the glee club—"Star Spangled Banner."
7. Music by the band.

8. Oration by Brigadier General Theodore Runyon, commanding the New Jersey brigade.

9. Music by the band.

The highly patriotic and stirring address of Gen. Runyon was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheering and applause. The feeling of both regiments seemed to be of that character which indicated a desire for action! action! action!

Gen. Runyon, upon his arrival, was received by a salute from the battery, and on his departure cheers were called and given for the little giant of New Jersey, the beloved general of our brigade.

The regiment are indebted to Capt. Stafford, company D, Sergeant Major Keys, and Sergeant Acton, of the committee, for the completeness of the arrangements by which everything passed off perfectly satisfactory. It was an occasion to be remembered during a lifetime.

The Fifth Massachusetts.

The day was appropriately observed by the fifth Massachusetts regiment, at Camp Massachusetts, near Alexandria. At twelve o'clock M., the regiment formed under arms at the parade ground, while the national salute was being fired, and the officers formed a hollow square, Colonel Lawrence and his staff occupying the center, standing under the shade of a cherry tree. The chaplain of the regiment, Rev. B. F. De Costa, then made a few introductory remarks, after which the hymn "America" was sung by the entire assembly.

The chaplain then read the Declaration of Independence, and offered appropriate prayers for the President and Congress, and for the general welfare and perpetuity of the Union. Then followed the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," which led the way for a speech from our colonel, touching on various interests connected with the day and the regiment. His remarks elicited hearty applause, and at the close, three cheers were given for the old flag.

The Day at Camp Banks.

The day was appropriately celebrated at Camp Banks, near Georgetown, by the first Massachusetts regiment. At sunrise, the soldiers were awakened by the regimental band, playing patriotic airs before the Colonel's quarters, followed by the order, passed from tent to tent, to turn out for company drill. After breakfast, target firing was the order of the day, and some most excellent shots were made by the men.

About dinner time, His Excellency, John A. Andrew, the Governor of Massachusetts, drove upon the grounds, with several of his aids, and spent two or three hours in examining the tents, wagons, and other equipments, after which dinner was served, and soon the line was formed for regimental drill and dress parade. About an hour was spent in this manner, when the men were formed in a hollow square, face inward, and the Hon. S. A. Eliot, member of the House, from Massachusetts, made a most stirring and patriotic speech, which was received with nine cheers. The band closed proceedings with "Hail Columbia."

During the evening, large bonfires were kindled on the hill, and thus closed the celebration in Camp Banks.

The Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

At Kalorama, the day was celebrated by Col. Small's Pennsylvania regiment, in a manner which no doubt was gratifying to all concerned. The regiment was brought together at 11 o'clock, when the following exercises were engaged in:

1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. Singing of the National Hymn, "My Country, 'tis of thee," &c.
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Lieut. Roberts, of company C.
4. Singing—"Star-spangled Banner."

5. Oration, by Col. Wm. F. Small.

6. Singing—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The exercises were not very protracted, but the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the hearts of the men. Col. Small's address was short and pertinent, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the men.

At the close of the exercises, Lieut. Sloan, of company A, requested the members to kneel on the ground and pledge themselves before God to be true to the glorious flag of our country. This request was complied with, every man kneeling and making the solemn pledge. It was a pleasing sight to see so many men thus expressing their unalterable allegiance to the Government, and determination to use their right arms' strength in the destruction or confusion of its enemies.

The camp was very quiet all day. But few were beyond the lines, and a universal disposition to peace and order seemed to prevail. In the evening, prayer meeting was held by company E, Capt. S. S. Rankin, who were drawn up in order to participate in the ceremonies.

The Chaplain made a patriotic address, inviting the men to join the invocation to God for his blessing upon our country. The entire day passed very pleasantly.

Dedication of Fort Albany.

The twenty-fifth (Albany) regiment, Colonel Bryan, celebrated the day by dedicating their fort, which they named "Fort Albany." The fort covers about five acres of ground, and is situated on Prospect Hill, commanding the Long Bridge and the road leading to Fort Runyon.

At ten and a half o'clock, the regiment paraded and marched into the fort, where they listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Lieutenant O'Sullivan, and an appropriate and eloquent address from Colonel Bryan, who named the fort. During the delivery of the address, the colonel was often interrupted by the applause of the men. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the regiment, while the national flag was raised on the staff in the center of the fort, by Captain Ellis and the engineer corps. The gun squad, under the command of Assistant Quartermaster Neblock, fired a salute of thirty-four guns as the flag was run up.

A more enthusiastic celebration of Independence Day was seldom witnessed, and the day passed off without a single accident or occurrence calculated to mar the enjoyment of the "Albany boys."

Colonel Pratt's Regiment.

The day was celebrated in a quiet and unostentatious manner by the thirty-first New York volunteers. At daybreak, the regimental band played several patriotic airs in front of the officers' quarters, and at night the men gaily illuminated their camp and built bonfires. Captain Whitlock's company, during the evening, sang several patriotic songs and hymns.

SPEECHES

Delivered on the occasion of the Review of the New York Regiments on the Fourth.

The troops having all passed in review, the immense concourse immediately basaged the platform, and commenced cheering lustily for the President, Gen. Scott, and others. President Lincoln, in a few moments, advanced to the front of the stand, when, quiet being restored, he addressed the enthusiastic gathering as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN.

Gentlemen: I trust you will not censure me for thus appearing before you, and assuming such a prominent position, for there is a kind of rule that constrains me to do so. I am aware that you are more desirous of having Gen. Scott appear before you than myself, and I therefore take great pleasure in introducing him to you.

Gen. Scott then advanced, and was introduced by the President, amidst the most vociferous cheering. After politely acknowledging with a graceful bow the compliment bestowed on him by those assembled, he returned to his seat amid renewed and increased plaudits.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Loud and prolonged calls being made for Governor Seward, he stepped forth and submitted the following brief and happy remarks:

Fellow-citizens: Dating from the year 1776, inclusive, up to the present period, this constitutes the eighty-sixth occasion when the fourth of July has found the people of America, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic far away to the Pacific Ocean, an undivided and united people. [Applause.] We have shown by our ballots that we intend there shall be a thousand and more Fourth of July. [Vociferous cheering.] Since that is not satisfactory, an appeal has been taken to the bullets. And though bullets must decide the struggle, yet God is on the side of liberty, and therefore we need fear nothing.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SPEECH.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior, was next called upon, when he responded in the following language:

If any one in the vast assemblage has heretofore entertained a solitary doubt as to the triumph of the American people, in their efforts to suppress the grand rebellion, that doubt must have been dispelled by the spectacle which you have witnessed on this interesting anniversary. [That's so, and applause.] No man who gazed upon that gallant band of patriotic volunteers who, at the call of their country, left their homes, and came here, perilling their lives in defense of this glorious Union, can doubt for one moment that they will completely succeed in crushing out the rebellion, and in planting the foundations of our Government deep, broad, and so sacred that traitorous faction shall, in all coming time, hide its head, and acknowledge the supremacy of the laws of the Union. [Applause.] Why, my friends, I am satisfied, from what I have seen to-day, that the great State of New York alone has the power and the will to furnish the means to trample rebellion under foot, and "elevate" the traitors upon the gallows. [Laughter, and applause.] I have only to say to-day, fellow-citizens, that having witnessed many Fourth of July celebrations, I have never upon this glorious day been inspired with brighter hopes for the future, and firmer confidence in the perpetuity of this glorious Union. [Applause.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES'S SPEECH.

Attorney General Bates followed in the following patriotic strain:

Fellow-citizens: I am but an "attorney," as the President has told you. [Laughter.] I desired to be allowed to occupy a back seat, from which I might secure a view of the glorious spectacle that has passed before our eyes to-day, and to hear the few terse and patriotic remarks of my superiors in the Government. I came here from the far West, from the sunset State.

[A Voice. Where Frank Blair has been attending to the traitors.]

Mr. Bates, resuming: I came, and what do I witness this day? From further East, thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men, called forth, not by their individual ambition, but by the hopes of promotion, not by anything but that undying love of their country which animated their fathers when they bequeathed the glorious flag under which they are ready

this day to fight, if need be, to die, for their country. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, our fathers did not establish the glorious institutions under which we live by their own mere power. In that dark day of trial, the God of the Universe smiled upon their purposes and blessed their actions. [That's so.] And can it be believed that a Government so glorious, the only Government upon the face of the earth where the people, rising from the great mass of society, govern themselves, is to be destroyed? The sun never shone upon such a spectacle as we witnessed in these spontaneous outbursts of the patriotism of the people, and before they will submit to having one stone removed from the foundation of yonder Capitol, or one star struck from that glorious banner, or one line erased from the Constitution of their country, thousands and tens of thousands will offer themselves a willing sacrifice. [Good, and applause.]

SPEECH OF GENERAL SANDFORD.

General Sandford, of New York, was next introduced by Gov. Seward. The following are his remarks:

Fellow-citizens: We have presented ourselves to you to-day, a specimen of the zealous volunteers of the State of New York. These troops have assembled here at the call of their country, to defend the glorious flag under which we were born, and under which we expect to die. [Applause.] You have seen some 20,000 of the citizens of New York assembled here in arms at the call of the constitutional authorities of our country. I am gratified to say that there are 30,000 more in arms to-day in the State; and if the call is made, 50,000 more are ready at this moment—20,000 fully organized and equipped, ready to march in the same sacred cause, in defense of the laws, the rights, and liberties of this glorious Union. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

SPEECH OF GENERAL MANFIELD.

General Manfield, U. S. A., was next introduced by Governor Seward, in the following language:

Fellow-citizens: I think you would have no objection to seeing the man under whose care we have slept safely here during the last three months, surrounded by enemies.

General Manfield then addressed the crowd as follows:

Fellow-citizens and countrymen: I was not called here by my distinguished chief, Lieut. General Scott to make speeches, but by the very fact that speeches were at an end. [Applause.] I would say to you, as a distinguished Governor remarked on a certain occasion, "Having exhausted the argument, we now resort to our arms." [Good and applause.] I can only say to you that I am here in obedience to orders, and not to receive the plaudits of my fellow-citizens, but simply to perform my duty, and fight for that Constitution which has been handed down to us from our sires. [That's right, and applause.]

SPEECH OF GENERAL DIX.

General Dix, of New York, was introduced by the President. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I do not come to Washington to speak, but leave that to the civilians to which class I do not now belong, having recently taken up my sword, and put on the habiliments of war. But I come here, if it please the Administration, to act—to give to it my best labors—to give to the support of the Government, if necessary, my life. [Good, and applause.]

You all appreciate, gentlemen, as deeply as I do, the importance of this contest. [That's so.] The question is, whether this Government contains, within itself, the elements of self-preservation, or whether it is in the power of any one member of the Confederacy to overturn and destroy it by secession. [Never.] That is the question. As to the result, no man, I think, can doubt. If any one doubted it before, that doubt must have been removed by the glowing exhibition of to-day; and you have had but one State before you.

Mr. Seward. Only half of it.

Mr. Dix. And only a part of that, as I am prompted to say by my friend. Let us remember that there are twenty-seven other States in the Union, equally patriotic, and ready to do as much as the State of New York, in proportion to their ability. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Repeated calls being made for the President of the United States, he finally came forward, and responded as follows:

Gentlemen, I appear before you in obedience to your call; not, however, to make a speech. I have made a great many poor speeches in my life, and I feel considerably relieved now to know that the dignity of the position in which I have been placed does not permit me to expose myself any longer. [Go on! and laughter.] I therefore take shelter, most gladly, in standing back and allowing you to hear speeches from gentlemen who are so very much more able to make them than myself. [Go on!] I thank you for the kindness of your call, but I must keep good my word, and not be led into a speech. [Laughter and applause.]

The distinguished party on the platform now formed in line, and under escort of the seventy-first New York regiment, proceeded to the entrance of the southwestern extremity of the President's grounds (facing Pennsylvania avenue) for the purpose of witnessing the raising of a magnificent American flag on a large staff which had been placed there for the purpose. This ceremony over, the Presidential party retired, and the crowd quietly separated.

Military Movements in the City.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOZART REGIMENT.

This fine regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward J. Riley, arrived here at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. A large majority of the men composing this regiment belong to New York city, but its ranks are also strengthened by large delegations from Philadelphia and Boston.

The regiment numbers 1,046, and are armed with Enfield muskets. They have two hundred common tents, forty officers' tents, ten baggage wagons, each drawn by six horses, four hospital ambulances, twenty camp stores, and two brass twelve-pound howitzers. The regiment is composed of a very fine body of men. The Colonel is a man of decided intelligence and prompt action. The names of the officers are as follows:

Colonel—Edward J. Riley.
Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas W. Egan.
Major—Richard E. Hallett.
Adjutant—Albert M. Rappall.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Gilder.
Quartermaster—Fred. Bliss.
Company A—M. N. Crofts, captain.
Company B—J. P. L. Westcott, captain.
Company C—Frank T. Foster, captain.
Company D—N. A. Genser, captain.
Company E—H. E. Goble, captain.
Company F—H. Ungere, captain.
Company G—P. A. Lindsey, captain.
Company H—A. S. Ingalls, captain.
Company I—C. Burke, captain.
Company K—W. O'Sullivan, captain.

ADVANCING OVER THE RIVER.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the New York thirty-eighth regiment (Scott Life Guard) broke camp, in the northern part of the city, and marched to the foot of Seventh street, where they embarked on board of the steamers *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia* for Alexandria.

The third Maine regiment, Colonel Howard, left their camp, at Meridian Hill, about noon on Saturday, and proceeded over the river. They are now encamped at Falls Church.

The New York German rifle, Col. Blenker, advanced into Virginia on Saturday, and went into camp one mile west of Alexandria.

The two Rhode Island regiments, the second New Hampshire regiment, and the seventy-first New York regiment, were under orders to march over into Virginia last night; but these orders have since been countermanded, and they will march over to-morrow. The seventy-first regiment has been presented with two howitzers by the Government, which they will take over with them.

MOVEMENTS TO THE WESTWARD.

The nineteenth and twenty-sixth New York regiments left by the cars on Saturday afternoon, en route, as was supposed, for Harper's Ferry.

On Saturday afternoon, the members of the New York twelfth regiment received notice that they would depart by railroad at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from that time until yesterday afternoon the quarters of the regiment presented a scene of the greatest activity. Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the line was formed, and, headed by their band and drum corps, the regiment marched down Fourteenth street, and thence to the depot, by way of Pennsylvania avenue. Immense crowds lining the streets on the way. The regiment was dressed in their fatigue uniform, and marched with the air and step of veterans. They remained at the depot until four o'clock, when the train started, amid the cheers of the crowd, which had assembled to see them off. Their destination was supposed to be Harper's Ferry.

At seven o'clock last evening, the New York fifth regiment, Col. Schwartzwalder, also left in the cars, and in the same direction.

RECRUITS ON THE WAY.

Among the recruits for the various regiments here, which will probably arrive this morning, are forty recruits for the second New York regiment, now encamped at Ball's Cross-roads, and forty recruits for the Highlanders.

A detachment of sappers and miners, and a large body of recruits for the Garibaldi Guard, who have all been recruited in New York city, within the past week, are also expected to-day.

One hundred men, one hundred and twenty horses, and a number of ambulances, for the second Maine regiment, now stationed over the river, will also arrive to-day.

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.—His Honor,

James Dunlop, chief judge of the circuit court of this District, has just made an important decision—in the case of *Snowdon vs. Pierce*—the facts in which were as follows: In April, 1860, Thomas Snowdon, United States inspector at the port of Pittsburgh, obtained a patent on a valuable improvement in heating the feed water of steam boilers by the direct agency of the live steam in the boiler. Subsequently, one Ephraim Pierce and one William McClurg made separate applications for patents for the same invention. The Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of patents, declared an interference between the patent of Snowdon and the said applications. At the hearing before the Patent Office, priority of invention over McClurg was awarded to Snowdon, and priority of invention over both McClurg and Snowdon was awarded to Pierce. From this decision, Snowdon appealed to His Honor, Judge Dunlop, and the decision of the Patent Office has been reversed. The judge rules, that an inventor, to entitle himself to the protection of the law, must be diligent in perfecting his invention and in obtaining his patent, otherwise he loses his rights; and therefore, as Pierce rested upon and secreted his ideas more than two years after he alleges to have perfected them, and in the meantime Snowdon, independently of any knowledge of Pierce's invention, discovered and reduced to practice the same invention, and promptly applied for his patent, Pierce must lose his claim, and Snowdon be regarded as the rightful claimant for the patent.

The learned judge also settles another point of practice before the Patent Office, and that is, that no appeals can be entertained by the circuit judges, before an appeal has first been made to the new board created by the last Congress, and then to the Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of March 2, 1861.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton and Robert W. Fenwick, Esq., were counsel for Snowdon.

ALL FOR LOVE.—Two romantic young ladies of New York, who each have a beau in one of the New York regiments, determined to spend the 4th of July with their sweethearts; but not being able to get the consent of their parents to take the trip, took the responsibility, and on Wednesday started for this city. The parents, however, missed them soon after they left, and, suspecting their destination, telegraphed to the Chief of Police in this city to stop them. Accordingly, when the afternoon train arrived, they found Captain Goddard at the depot, who took them in charge and sent them back on the first returning train. They took their arrest in good part, but were sadly disappointed in not being able to see their sweethearts, and took an affectionate leave of the chief before they left. By this time they are safe at home, meditating perhaps on the hard fate which forbids them the pleasure of seeing their intended, and probably thinking of a time when they shall declare themselves "free and independent" of their cautious mammas.

Mrs. MEDA BLANCHARD'S CONCERT.—Mrs. Blanchard's concert, which came off at Willard's Hall on Saturday evening, was a complete success throughout. Among the audience we noticed President Lincoln and lady, with his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Gov. Seward, a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress, and many prominent military officers, which gave the hall an extremely attractive appearance.

Mrs. Blanchard possesses a voice of remarkable compass, and sings with an ease that is really quite refreshing. In her rendition of the cavatina, "Beatrice di Tenda," and also in the ballad, "Good-bye, Sweetheart," these qualities were well shown forth, and told with an electrical effect upon the large audience present.

The Cavatina, from "Martha," sung by Signor Lotti, was very fine, and received with the greatest enthusiasm, as was also the performance of the National Potpourri by the band of the first German Rifles. Nor must we forget to mention the excellent rendering of passages from Shakespeare's *Richard III.* by Professor Amasa McCoy. His animated recital of the words "Richmond and victory," with their peculiar significance at this time, was not lost upon the military portion of the audience, who applauded vociferously.

The desire for a repetition of this concert is universal.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Friday, in the case of William Anderson, colored, charged with resisting an officer, a *nolle pro.* was entered by the District Attorney.

George Gibson, a small boy, was tried for stealing fifty-eight dollars from a Mrs. Ragan, and acquitted.

Charles Robinson, indicted for stealing a horse valued at fifteen dollars, was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

The court then adjourned until Monday morning.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—On Saturday afternoon, the flying artillery attached to the second Rhode Island regiment, Colonel Storcup, proceeded to the Monument grounds, where they practiced for several hours with James's rifle cannon, with which they are supplied. Among other experiments, eighteen shells were fired in fifty-two seconds after the order to load was given—the guns being all aimed so as to concentrate the fire on the river upon a very small surface. The shells exploded when they struck the water, and sent the fragments about in all directions, showing a dreadfully destructive power, if used against bodies of men advancing upon the position. After repeating the exhibition of firing rapidly, the guns were trained to fire down the river, and were set at higher elevations than could be given when firing across the river. At ten degrees elevation shot were sustained in the air sixteen seconds, and thrown 13,500 feet, or about two miles and two-thirds. At seventeen degrees elevation, the shot were sustained twenty-five seconds, and were sent three miles and a half; and at nineteen degrees elevation the time was thirty-five seconds, and the distance over four miles.

A SOLDIER POISONED.—A member of company C, Mozart regiment, named Robey, was poisoned yesterday about noon, in a house near the Capitol. From what could be gathered from his incoherent remarks, it appears that he was invited into a house by two citizens, where they took some liquor, after which his companions left him, and on his proceeding along Second street, near the depot, he was prostrated. He was carried into a house near by and medical attendance at once summoned. The doctors are of the opinion that a powerful dose of poison was administered to him in the liquor, and express little hopes for him. He was removed to the Government Hospital, Georgetown, about seven o'clock last evening.

ACCIDENT.—Lieut. Hanlin, of Colonel Cass's Massachusetts Irish regiment, met with a singular and serious accident a day or two since. The men were being drilled at camp, and were in the act of jumping a ditch and double quick, when Lieut. Hanlin fell forward and thrust his sword entirely through one of his own legs, inflicting a bad wound, and nearly severing the main artery. He is now doing well.

RIOT.—On Friday night a member of the New York Fire Zouaves was shot dead on B street south, near Four-and-a-half street, while attempting, according to the testimony of some of the witnesses before the inquest held next day, to enter a disreputable house kept by Molly Miller. The affair led to a riot on Saturday, the rioters smashing the furniture in the house, and finally setting fire to the house itself. The fire consumed an adjoining building, occupied by Miss Prince. The riot was finally suppressed by two companies of United States cavalry, who arrested several persons. Upon their examination, several were discharged. Three of them, however, including two persons attached to the